North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1851. NO. 11.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

WARRENTON HOTEL.

Warrenton, N. C.

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and taken charge of the above favorably known Hotel, formerly occupied by James L. Owen, Esq., in the town of Warrenton, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may call on him, and it shall be his aim to keep up the former reputation of the house, at least.

TIPPOO S. BROWNLOW.

November 6, 1851. 893—w4w.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE undersigned takes an early occasion to give notice, that he will be able, in the course of a few days, to supply all orders FROM TOWN OR COUNTRY, for the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

received direct, *in twenty four hours*, from their beds in the "briny deep." All who relish this great luxury of the season, will please send in their orders to

W. R. PEPPER, Agent.

November 7th, 1851. 3—6t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belongs to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

Music and Pianos.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous to move, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of Land, lying on Crabtree and Mine Creeks, six miles North-west of Raleigh, on the Hillsboro' road, a first rate stand for business. The tract contains 320 acres, only 40 acres of which is cleared, and is now fresh; the balance is rich and well timbered. A bargain can be had if early application is made.

STERLING SPIKES.

Wake County, Nov. 11, 1851. 893—3 tw.

"STILL THEY COME."

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

By JOHN S. SPRINGER, Esq.

FOREST LIFE and Forest Trees: comprising Winter Camp-Life among the Loggers, and Wild-wood Adventure. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

FOR sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the N. C. Book-Store

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, FOR 1852.

For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

October 24, 1851. 102—

Elements of Algebra,

BY Elias Loomis, Professor in the New York University. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

PORTIS' GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 20th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, entered in the matter of Thomas J. Portis and others, heirs at law of John Portis, deceased, the celebrated and far famed Gold Mines, known as the PORTIS' MINES

The said mines are situated in Franklin County about thirty miles from Halifax town, twenty miles from Warrenton, and eighteen from Louisburg.

The tract of land contains about 1300 acres, lying immediately on Shocco Creek, and for farming purposes alone, is a valuable estate; but its agricultural value is completely eclipsed by its immense value as a mine.

There have been few instances in North Carolina, where an estate of such vast magnitude has been offered for sale publicly.

These mines have been worked about 18 years, and it is estimated that a million of dollars have been dug out of them—and there are parts of them now as rich as the sands of the Sacramento.

A large portion of the lands—the very choice parts, were carefully reserved by the late proprietor, which he always called his "POCKET BOOK."

The value and richness of these reserves are beyond all human calculations. An effort will be made to divide the mining lands, so as to bring the lots within the limits of individual enterprise—very few men being able to purchase the whole estate.

To the enterprising capitalist here is a most inviting field—even the portions that have been worked still abound with the precious ore, and those huge piles of rock and sand, by the ignorant thought valueless, under the control of scientific men, would yield unnumbered thousands, after paying the cost of machinery and labor.

In many parts of the reserves it is believed that every cart-load of gravel will produce a penny-weight of gold dust. The water to wash is close at hand, and timber and fuel in abundance on the land. The dwelling house is large and convenient—also a large number of framed negro houses, almost new, together with every necessary out house. This land is sold for division among the numerous heirs, and it must go for what it will bring. A credit of one, two and three years will be given and bonds bearing interest from the 1st of January next, well secured, will be required of the purchaser, and possession given on the 1st of January 1852. Letters addressed to me at Louisburg will receive prompt attention.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, Oct. 23, 1851. 891—Stw.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	- -	$25 per year,
English and Mathematics,	-	18 - -
The Primary branches,	- -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, Dr. W. S. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, DR. B. JONES, E. BANNER, DR. W. WITHERS. S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Masonic Procession.

THE Masonic Institute in Germanton, will be opened on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1852, for the reception of STUDENTS, at which time the building will be dedicated, and an address delivered by the Rev. SAM'L. S. BRYANT, also Mr. GEO. M. EVERHART, the Principal of the Institute, will deliver his Inaugural. Brethren of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN W. GIBSON,

Sec'y of the Lodge.

Germanton, Nov. 24th, 1851. 9—t 1st Jan.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

IN OXFORD, N. C.

ON MONDAY, the 15th of December next, at the Court House Door, in the town of Oxford, I shall sell, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot in said town, with the Lands thereto attached, for many years owned and occupied by Thomas B. Littlejohn, Esq.

It is not often that property so valuable and desirable is offered for sale. The improvements consist of a large well built two story Dwelling House, Kitchens, Dairies, Offices, Ice House, Granary, Carriage House, a large falling Garden, and all the other fixtures that usually belong to a well improved residence, in town or country. The Dwelling House is 56 by 40, with four good rooms and 12 feet passages on each floor, four rooms in the basement and two in the garret, and is situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of forest trees, of four or five acres in extent. There is no situation in this part of the country, which combines more advantages, as residence, whether the object be elegance or comfort or both together. Though not more than 250 yards from the Court House, it is as quiet and retired as a residence in the country.

Attached to the improved Lots, there is a Farm of some 120 or 130 acres, well watered, in good condition, with 8 or 10 acres well adapted for Meadow nd.

At any time before the sale, I will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one desiring to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third Cash, the residue in two equal annual payments; the title to be reserved until the whole purchase money is paid. Possession to be given immediately.

I shall sell the above described property as Trustee appointed under a decree of the Court of Equity of Granville County, in the room of John Nuttall, deceased, the original Trustee named in a Deed in Trust executed to him by the said Thomas B. Littlejohn, and for other purposes The title is unquestionable

JAMES M. WIGGINS, Trustee.

Oxford, October 22, 1851. (pr. adv. $8.) 891—wtd

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month. By order of the Trustees,

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104— 6w.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE,

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Fimington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 28, 1851 24—

Abbott's history of Josephine.

PRICE 60 cents.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, November 9th, 1851. 93—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars; Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅗ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.,

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWEILER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 18, 1851. 6—6t.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

New Law Books.

Vol. III, English Reports in Law and Equity.

CONTAINING Reports of Cases in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Courts of Equity and Common Law; and in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts including also, Cases in Bankruptcy and Crown Case reserved, $2 00.

Also, Vols. I, and II. Price per Vol. $2 00.

NEW EDITION

Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the U. S

2 VOLS $8 50.

IN the present edition of the Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, the text has been carefully revised; all the adjudications of the Supreme Court, upon the Constitutional questions, since the publication of the previous editions have been examined, digested and cited; and reference has been made to such documents and publications as serve to illustrate the Constitution. No change has been made in the original text, and all the additions by the editor are included within brackets, so that the reader may not give the weight of the author's judgment to any passages not written by him.

[Editor's Advertisement.]

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1851. 4—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tlJ.

THE LAST FASHIONS!

Call at J. J. Biggs' Clothing Store.

AND examine his new Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very superior lot of CLOTHS, Cassameres and Vestings, selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations, embracing all the new styles, and suitable for all occasions.

Also an extensive supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

suitable for Fall and Winter, some of which are very fine. He also has a fine article of Dress Hat, as well as a general supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Dress and Under Shirts of all kinds, Half Hose, Suspenders, White and colored Kid Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats in great varieties, Dressing-gowns, &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He warrants a first rate fitting garment to all who may patronize him, and respectfully solicits a trial.

A small lot of Military trimmings just received.

Call at No 10, Fayetteville Street,

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 22d, 1851. 102—4w.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY, Structure and Statistics. Plank Roads by W. Kingsford. 50

Mechanic's for Millwrights Machinist, Engineers, &c., &c., by Overman, 1,25

Swallow Barn by J. P. Kennedy, 2,00

North Carolina Reader by C. H. Wiley, 1,00

Memorials of Capt. Congar, 50

Familiar Science or the Scientific Explanation of common things, edited by R. E. Peterson, 75

History of the restoration of Monarchy in France by Lamartine, 1st Vol. ready, 75

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1851. 9—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851 80—tf.

Just received by Express.

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

NOTICE.

WAS Entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 10th of November, 1851, by Jas. F. O'Kelley, living on the road from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, near Mooringsville, a white Horse, supposed to be between 12 and 15 years old, shod all round, rather sorry, no brands. JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.

November 13th, 1851. 5—

CONCENTRATED EXTRACTS of Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, Orange and Nutmeg, for flavouring

Liberian Palm Soap,

Aromatic Rose Tooth Paste,

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Nov. 1851. N C. Bookstore.

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS

IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE CLOTHING &c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing, but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter,

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were "The RUG," present in "*propria persona.*" I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

A New Southern Enterprise!

Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND, a new and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and Edited by S. A. Godman, solicits examination and challenges comparison with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains original tales, sketches, poetry, Agricultural articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides four elegant Engravings each week. Terms, $2 per annum; address

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS;

Columbia South Carolina.

Nov. 20, 1851. 6—

MANTEO PAPER MILLS!

RALEIGH, N. C.

J. F. JORDAN, & Co. Proprietors.

THIS establishment, a few months since destroyed by fire, having been rebuilt and furnished with Goddon, Rice & Co's BEST Fourdrinier Machinery, is again in successful operation, and turning out a very *superior* article of NEWS, PRINTING, AND WRAPPING PAPER. All orders will receive our best attention.

Dr. C. E. Johnson, having, by mutual consent, disposed of his interest to one of the partners, the style of the firm will be as heretofore.

JAMES F. JORDAN & CO.

November 18, 1851. 6—

Negroes for Sale!

ON Thursday, the 1st day of January next, I shall proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at John M. Ferrels' Store, Wake County, N. C., 18 miles North West of Raleigh, the following property: one negro man, one old woman, two girls, two small boys, and one woman and two small children.

CALVIN J. ROGERS,

Adm. with Will annexed, of Dennis Grady, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1851. 10—

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The annual report of the Hon. N. K. Hall, Postmaster General, occupies nearly eleven columns of the National Intelligencer, and presents a voluminous exposition of the nature and extent of the postal arrangements of the country, the changes that have resulted from the law enacted last session, and the additions and improvements that are yet needed to meet the exigencies of our extended territory, and the continuous enlargement of our political and commercial relations. We avail ourselves of the following abstract of this interesting document which we find in the Republic:

It appears that at the close of the fiscal year—the 30th of June last—six thousand one hundred and seventy mail routes were in operation in the United States, forming an aggregate length of 196,290 miles, and involving an annual cost for the transportation of mails of $3,422,754. The total annual transportation amounts to 53,227,252 miles, of which 8,560,707 miles are performed upon railroads, at an average cost of about eleven cents five mills per mile; 5,454,982 miles in steamboats, at a cost of about eight cents three mills per mile; 19,726,588 miles in coaches, at about five cents three mills per mile; and 19,521,975 miles in modes not specified, at about four cents eight mills per mile. As compared with the previous year, this statement exhibits an increase of 13,354 miles in the length of inland mail routes, and of $547,110 in the annual cost of transportation; but this comparison is irrespective of the routes in California and Oregon. In the former State the annual transportation amounts to 537,476 miles, and the annual cost to $130,270, in the latter to 66,960 miles, at an annual cost of $40,441. There are six foreign mail routes—three of which are under contract with the Post Office Department at a cost of about $2,099, 10 per mile; and three under contract with the Navy Department at a cost of about $2,426 10 per mile.

During the year 5,339 postmasters were appointed, nearly half of them to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation; 187 to fill vacancies occasioned by death; 206 in consequence of change of site; 599 on the removal of prior incumbents; and 1,698 on the establishment of new offices. The entire number of post offices in operation is 19,796; nearly 1,700 were established and 256 were discontinued during the year.

The gross receipts of the Department for the year described in this report were $6,786,493 22; of which $5,369,242 76 were derived from letter (including foreign) postage and stamps sold, and $1,035,130 89 from postage on newspapers, pamphlets, &c. To form a true idea of the revenue, however, allowance must be made for the sum payable to the British post-office, and for the sum of additional appropriations. With these deductions, the ordinary revenues of the year stand at $6,551,977 89; being an increase of $999,006 41 over the proper revenues of the preceding year.

The expenditures during the same period were $6,278,401 68; but this includes a payment to Britain and a payment under an award. The ordinary expenditures was $3,024,566 79, showing a balance of receipts of $703,299 99.

The report glances at the position of the postoffice in this country half a century since, and intimates the probable presentation to Congress of the materials of an interesting history of our postal system. In 1790 the number of post offices was 75, the extent of post-routes 1,875 miles, and the revenue $37,935.

Within the last two years the cost of transportation has been much increased; and the ever-increasing mail facilities, by railway and on our rivers, will continue to add largely to the expenses of the Department. Under the terms of the act of March last, the expenditure for the transportation of mails must be increased from ten to fifteen per cent. per year, if the wants of the country require it; and unless some change be made by Congress in the rule laid down for the government of the Department, other expenses will necessarily increase at nearly the same rate.

In regard to commissions paid to postmasters the Postmaster General expresses a belief that the allowance provided for under the order made on the 29th of October will be found incommensurate with the increase of labor required under the new law.

The total estimated expenditures for the current year amounts to $7,123,448,63, which are to be met by the balances now standing to the credit of the Department, the receipts from postages, and the appropriations made by the acts of March, 1847, and March, 1851. The succeeding year will necessitate further aid from the treasury. At present no reliable estimate of the reveneus of the current year can be made, in consequence of the non-settlement of the postmasters' accounts for the first two quarters.

An idea of the amount of free matter sent and received at the Washington office may be formed from the fact that for the two years ending in July last this branch of business would have yielded $4 240,820 at the rates then in force, $1,795,920 at the present reduced rates. This does not include the free circulation of newspapers, &c. It is thought that the reduced rates of postage on printed matter. and the extension of privileges to publishers, will diminish that branch of revenue at least $500,000 per annum. The results of the experiment now in operation satisfy the Postmaster General that there should not be more than two, or at most three, different rates of inland postage on newspapers sent to actual subscribers; and that those on periodicals, and other printed matter, including transient newspapers should be reduced in number, and more nearly assimilated to the ordinary newspaper rates. This change, he thinks, can be adopted without materially diminishing the revenue.

The Postmaster General disapproves of the disposition manifested in some quarters to urge a further reduction in our inland rates of letter postage, before the results of the last reduction are properly ascertained. He points out the dissimilarity in the circumstances of this country and Great Britain, and maintains that the result of the system now in operation in Britain admonish us not to attempt a further reduction until justified by our revenues. Looking at our entire circumstances, the sparse population of immense sections, and the extent and expense of the area traversed by our mail routes, he concludes that we have, beyond all question, the cheapest postage in the world.

The new contracts for the supply of innumerable articles required for use in the department are described as more favorable than former ones; and an intimation is made that an improvement in the adhesive qualities of postage stamps will hereafter be observable.

An opinion is expressed—founded upon information obtained by agents of the department—that, if the contractors be favorably disposed, the mail between Washington city and New Orleans can be expedited twenty-four hours; that the time required between Washington and New York can be reduced to eleven hours; and that the mails from the South, leaving Washington in the afternoon, may be delivered in New York in time to be forwarded to Boston, Albany, and West, along the Erie railroad, by the morning trains from New York. An effort will also be made to preserve at New York a close connexion of the trains carrying the mails which leave Washington in the morning with the evening trains which take such mails beyond New York. If the negotiations now in progress to effect these arrangements fail, the attention of Congress will be called to other feasible modes of expediting the great mails between the Eastern and the Southern States.

An appropriation is recommended to meet the deficiency of salary allowable to the special agents of the department, and also to pay the salaries of supernumeraries who have been employed in the dead letter office. More than 4,000 pounds of dead letters were received from California during the last summer.

Congress is asked to legalize contracts that have been entered into for service in California and Oregon; and mention is made of other contracts which have been formed with the Pacific Steamship Company, and with the mail steamers from New York to Havana. The President of the Panama Railroad Company had given notice that, on and after the first instant, the company would be ready to transport the mail across the Isthmus, and the Postmaster General has agreed to avail himself of the arrangement—leaving Congress to authorise the payment therefor.

The contract with the Collins line of mail steamers, between New York and Liverpool, requires the performance of but twenty trips out and back during the year. As the English government had made new arrangements by which the weekly trips of the Cunard steamers were to be continued throughout the year, it was deemed highly important to continue the weekly trips of the American steamers also. Under these circumstances, Mr. Collins was requested by the Post office Department to continue his trips, with an assurance of a recommendation of adequate compensation. If, therefore, the extra trips are confirmed, it is earnestly recommended that a *pro rata* compensation, with such addition, if any, as may be necessary to give to the contractors a fair and liberal compensation for the extra service, be authorised by Congress. The Postmaster General remarks that "the unrivaled qualities and speed of the ships of this line, and the very satisfactory manner in which the service has been performed, establishing the superiority of American skill and enterprise in the construction of ocean steamers, and in ocean steam navigation, entitle the proprietors of this line to the most favorable consideration, and I cannot doubt that Congress will make the appropriations recommended."

It is hinted that satisfactory propositions can probably be obtained for a line of mail steamers from New Orleans, by way of Tampico to Vera Cruz; and the importance of such an arrangement is described, in its commercial and political aspects.

Offers have been made to contract for mail service from New York to Antwerp, from New York to Genoa, from New York to San Francisco by the Nicaragua route, from New York to Gallway, from New York to Venezuela, from Philadelphia to Havana, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, and from New York to New Orleans, by steamers, in connexion with a contemplated Railroad across Florida. These applications to be laid before Congress. Particular stress is laid upon the proposition for a line of steamers from New York to Galway; and a hope is entertained that the subject of the establishment of a line to Antwerp will be found to deserve consideration, more especially as the Belgian government is ready to co-operate in the project.

The renewed determination of Britain to insist upon an excessive transit rate on letters passing through England is alluded to as a subject of regret. The liberal spirit manifested by the United States in 1848, has not been reciprocated; and as our convention with Great Britain can be annulled by either of the two governments, after one year's notice to the other, it is suggested that if satisfactory transit rates be not soon agreed to, this Government should seriously consider whether the notice provided for in the treaty shall not be given.

Attention is called to the extent to which the revenues of the Department are prejudiced by the operations of express companies; and the revision of the laws applicable to the subject is proposed, with the view of making it highly penal for persons or companies to carry letters on certain specified routes outside of the mails. Other penal enactments are sought to protect the property and operations of the department.

The increasing abuses of the franking privilege are noticed as another matter requiring legislative action. Severe penalties are suggested to prevent the franking as public documents things which are not such, the distribution of franked envelopes to persons not entitled to the franking privilege, and various similar practices.

Authority is requested to increase the compensation of special agents of the Department in California and Oregon, and to facilitate the business of the Department in those States.

The concluding paragraphs of the Report relate to the necessity of increased post office accommodations for Washington city, to a revision of the laws for the government of the Department, the need of placing the Assistant Postmaster General upon the same footing in respect to salary as the heads of Bureaus in other Departments, and to the zeal and assiduity with which the officers and clerks of the Department have discharged their duties.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual Report of the Secretary of War gives a summary view of the operations of the Army during the last year, and its present condition.

The protection of our South-western frontier, and of the Mexican territory adjoining our own, against the incursions of hostile Indians, has engaged the attention of the Department. The savages are actuated not so much by hostility to the whites as motives of plunder. The character of the country in which they live makes it exceedingly difficult to guard against their ravages, or pursue them to punishment. Congress having failed to provide a mounted regiment at its last session, as many troops adapted to the service required as could be spared from other quarters, were concentrated upon the frontier, to operate against the Indians.

The Indians of California and Oregon appearing unwarlike, and comparitively harmless, the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen was withdrawn from the Pacific, and ordered to Texas. In the interval of several months between the death of Brevet Major Samuel Brooke, and the arrival of Brevet Major General Smith in Texas, the command of the Department devolved upon Brevet Brig. Gen. Harney, who displayed great and effectual activity in arresting the incursions of the Indians. With the double object of overawing the fierce tribes occupying the northern part of Texas, and of affording protection to Emigrants, a chain of military posts was established on that frontier. In order to chastise and hold in check the Indians of New Mexico, who had become exceedingly bold and troublesome, Brevet Col. Sumner was ordered to that Department, and set out in July last with a portion of his command on an expedition into the country of the Navajos, a powerful tribe which had spread terror in Texas, New Mexico, and Sonora. The result of the Expedition is not yet known. Experience has shown that the most effectual way to protect our frontier settlements is to overawe the Indians by a constant display of military force; for this reason, among others, the Military Stations in Texas and New Mexico have been removed as near as possible to the frontier.

Thus the United States have endeavored to fulfil their treaty obligations with Mexico. It surely never was intended that we should incur the entire expense and responsibility of defending her territory from these invasions. The language of the Treaty admits of no such construction; and if it did, it would be impossible to carry it out, as we have no right to station troops within her limits. All we can do is to make common cause with her, chastise the depredators when possible, and in treaties with them guard Mexican interests as well as our own. Our efforts will be fruitless, however, unless Mexico co-operates with us, for our own military movements necessarily tend to drive the Indians towards the frontiers of that country. We have brave, impetuous, courageous frontiersmen to repel Indian invasions; our Mexican neighbors have nothing that deserves the name of militia, and little daring intrepidity. This difference in character undoubtedly tends to lead the savages to commit their outrages upon Mexican territory. The feebleness of the Federal authority of Mexico also impairs her influence among the Indians, who know no right but power, nor motive other than fear of its exercise. With a view to the protection of Sonora, as far as possible, a fort has been established at the junction of the Gila and the Colorado. The prevailing idea that the United States are bound to indemnify Mexican citizens for losses by the Indians has undoubtedly led to gross exaggeration in accounts of the invasions.

The Indians west of the Rocky Mountains are less warlike; but several outbreaks have occurred in California and Oregon. Treaties recently concluded, if faithfully observed on our part, will probably prevent further trouble. It would not be safe, however, to rely entirely on any pacific policy for the protection of those remote regions. The entire military force on the Pacific is only 736 men, which is entirely inadequate. An increase of the rank and file of the Infantry and Artillery is recommended as well as an additional regiment of Cavalry. The entire Army force is numbered at 10,538, which gives an effective force of 8,500 men.

The increase in the expense of supporting the Army is mentioned, and the causes are stated. The increase resulting from our newly acquired territory (including Texas) amounts to $4,556,707,75.

After an eneumeration of measures adopted to curtail the expenses of the Army, the result is shown in a reduction of $1.161,492,75. Other contemplated reforms require the aid of legislation.

The enormous expense of maintaining a large portion of the regular army on the frontier must continue, if the force is maintained. It is recommended with a view to reducing these expenditures, that the necessity for regular forces be diminished by encouraging the formation of a local militia in the frontier territories, by distributing arms among the inhabitants. The very fact that the people were armed would intimidate the Indians.

Both policy and humanity require that we should endeavour to stop Indian depredations by conciliatory measures, instead of the terror of our arms. Starvation, forced upon the savages by the advancement of the whites upon their hunting grounds, has frequently instigated their outrages. The U. S. as the owners of the public domain have always acted on the principle that the aboriginal race had the right of *occupancy* in the soil and have extinguished their claim to the land by purchase when required for use. Texas, on the contrary, as the owner of all the vacant land in her limits, acknowledges no such right, and have laid is off and proceeded to sell it at once,—a course well calculated to alarm and exasperate the Indians, and to bring about collisions with the whites.

The condition of the West Point Academy, the National Armories, and the operations of the various Bureaux in the Department are severally alluded to, and commended. An addition to the Commissary force is asked for.

A retired list of disabled Army officers is again urged upon the attention of Congress. The additional pay allowed by the Act of Sept., 1850, to the officers and soldiers stationed on the Pacific, is recommended to be continued. *N. Y. Times.*

CURING PORK. As this is the season of the year for putting up Pork, we do not know that we can do a more serviceable favor to our subscribers, than to publish the receipts, by which the four premium Hams, at the late Agricultural Fair, were cured:

FIRST PREMIUM—To 1,000 pounds of hams, put half a bushel of fine salt, half a gallon of molasses, three pounds of brown sugar, half a pound of saltpetre, well mixed together; rub the meat well with this mixture, until the whole be absorbed. The meat must be taken out of the cask every week; wet it with the pickle it makes—the two first weeks you take out the meat, add each time a plate of alum salt. The meat should remain in salt five weeks.

SECOND PREMIUM—To every 1,000 pounds of pork, make a brine of eight pounds of ground alum salt, two pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of saltpetre, one and a half ounces potash, and four gallons of water. When the meat is cut up, and *well cooled*, pack it in a good vessel, and have it *well covered* with the brine. After remaining in brine five or six weeks, according to size, take it out, rinsing the hams in fresh water; and after hang up eight or ten days to dry according to the weather, smoke the meat some ten days, and then secure it in bags, or let it remain, if the meat house be a good one. If the brine is not sufficient to cover the meat, add more brine.

THIRD PREMIUM—To every 1,000 pounds of pork, take three pecks of salt, three and a half pounds of saltpetre, two quarts of hickory ashes, two cups of red pepper, and two quarts of molasses; mix thoroughly and rub the hams with it. Leave them in the mixture six weeks, then hang them up and smoke with hickory wood for five or six weeks.

FOURTH PREMIUM—To every 1,000 pounds of pork, take a bushel and a half-peck of salt, three pounds saltpetre, three pounds of sugar, and two quarts of molasses; mix them; rub the bacon with it well, and so keep for three weeks—smoke every other clear day for five weeks, with hickory wood—whitewash the hams and put them away in bags.

Richmond Enquirer.

HYDE COUNTY. On a visit to Hyde last week, we had an opportunity to gather some interesting facts in relation to the farming operations in that county.—The crops, both of corn and wheat, were excellent—better perhaps than ever before raised in the county. It is estimated by those fully competent to form an accurate opinion, that 100,000 barrels (500,000 bushels) of corn will be shipped from the county, the growth of this year. This, at $2 50 a barrel, amounts to the snug little sum of a quarter of a million of dollars. One farm alone (Judge Donnell's) produced this year 7,000 barrels—35,000 bushels. Though the lands in Hyde have soils of surpassing richness, yet the farmers are waking up to improving them by means of shells, of which they have an abundance at their doors. $35,000 were paid last week for land in Hyde, at the price of $50 per acre. David Carter purchased 300 acres of Caleb Spencer, on North Lake, a part uncleared, for which he paid $15,000. And Mr. Wynne sold his plantation of 400 acres, at Mattamuskeet, to R. Jennett and B. Ensley, for $20,000. The purchasers are citizens of Hyde, and practical farmers, who bought these lands, not for speculation, but to cultivate them. Three good crops from them, they say, will pay back all they gave for them. What say the good folks of Beaufort, who have thousands of acres of land equally as good as those in Hyde, but now comparatively worthless, to this? The land which Mr. Carter paid $50 per acre for, was bought a few years ago by Mr. Spencer, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. *Washington Whig.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The length of this document leaves us little space for any comments. We have read it carefully, and, while we admit it to be unpretending and respectable, we find in it nothing remarkable, or much novel information on the important subjects which have, during the past year, excited the public mind. As Americans, we were mortified at the cruel coldness with which it speaks of the unfortunate American prisoners now in Spain, and the careless indifference with which it leaves them to the mercy of the besotted government of Spain. Such indignant feeling cannot but be excited by a careful analysis of the language and tone of that portion of the Message touching the invasion of Cuba.

Although acknowledging the "prosperous condition of the national finances," the President repeats his recommendation of a change of the Tariff—not being satisfied to let well enough alone, and willing to run the risk of reducing the receipts, which are so necessary to pay off the public debt. The Democracy of the country will set their face against this recommendation, as also against his proposed "Agricultural Bureau," which would be, like the Department of the Interior, another excrescence upon the over-grown central power at Washington. In concluding, we cannot but do justice to the President's manly advocacy of the execution of the fugitive-slave law. We only regret that his past practice has not tallied with his professions. *Rich. Enq.*

The Raleigh Register has been pretty closely pinched of late by some of the Democratic papers, as to what Whig principles are: and it gives a long string of what the Whig party in North Carolina are in favor of. Well, reader, what do you think the Whigs are in favor of? Bank, Tariff, Distribution, Internal Improvement, Bankrupt Laws, &c.? That would seem to be a correct answer enough, if that party ever stuck consistently to any set of principles; but this they never do. And, consequently, the Register has swept away its old platform, and fulminated a new creed, which does not mention one of the above! Its destruction of the old edifice is so complete, that it "leaves not a wreck behind"—not even

"A rose in the wilderness blooming alone,
To show where the *party* had stood."

Democratic Pioneer.

COL. WHEELER'S SKETCHES. We got a peep at a copy of Col. Wheeler's work last week; and we do not hesitate to say that it is even a more valuable work than has been generally supposed. It is full of the most interesting facts relating to our State, both past and present.

By an advertisement in this paper it will be seen that Mr. H. E. Lane has become the General Delivery Agent of the book in this judicial circuit. We would advise those who desire a copy to subscribe immediately, as there will be a limited number supplied, and those who do not subscribe will stand a bad chance of getting the work. Mr. Lane will commence delivering the books as soon as he can obtain them, which will be in about a month.

Mountain Banner.

HOGS! MORE HOGS! Droves of hogs are passing every day. Drovers here are asking 6 cents, gross, and selling in South Carolina at 5 cents. This is the way they always work us. We'll bet high on buying bacon in Columbia next summer at 6 or 7 cents. Vast quantities of it can be shipped there, and will be if there is a demand for it. *Ruth. Banner.*

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRAL PLANK ROAD. We learn that the first seven miles of this road have been put under contract at an average of about $1,224 per mile, for the road complete. John A. Williams, Esq., has taken the contract. *Fayetteville Observer.*

According to Galignani, the Emperor of Russia has just ordered 6000 carriages to be built for the different railways in his empire, in order to facilitate the conveyance of troops.

KOSSUTH. It is very natural, says the Richmond Enquirer, that in the Senate of the United States, Democrats should sustain and Whigs oppose the proposition to do honor to Kossuth, the statesman, orator, patriot, and hero—in a word, the man of the age.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1851.

RALEIGH:

THE MESSAGE.

The Wilmington Commercial invites us to express our opinion as to Mr. Fillmore's Message. The Editor, taking it for granted, very unjustly, that we would find fault with the document any way, says:

"The Democratic papers will have to make up something concerning it, however, for it will never do to leave the public gratification undisturbed. Come, Mr. Holden, lead the way. You can give a Robin Hood conclusion, if nothing else. It will be recollected that Robin said a prisoner should be hung, for the sapient reason that he had "a hanging look"—and we suppose that is the view the Standard takes of the administration, in all cases."

Now, we assume to speak only for one press—the other Democratic papers entertain their own opinions, and are able to express them. *Our* opinion, however humble, the Editor of the Commercial shall have; and we should have given it to our readers any way, without reference to this call of the Commercial.

We regard this Message as a common-place document. It bears about it no evidences of profound thought, or of greatness of mind. It touches a number of points, but none of them are handled with the power or skill of a master.

We object to the President's views in regard to the Tariff, river and harbor improvements, and also in relation to imports and exports; and if the points he makes on these subjects should come up in the ensuing campaign, we shall give our reasons at length for thus objecting. We have our opinions upon these points, but we do not deem it important, at this time, to go into an argument to show their soundness.

The President admits that the national finances are in a prosperous condition, though he is evidently alarmed by the large exports of specie, and fears there will be a pecuniary crash, somehow or other, before long. He also states that the much-abused Tariff of 1846 yielded, during the last fiscal year, some fifty millions of dollars; and yet he proposes to modify and change it. His premises, in relation to the finances and the Tariff, are one way and his conclusions another. He has either learned his logic badly, or he applies it by contraries. His recommendation to the effect that the Tariff-taxes of the people should be increased, for the particular benefit of a few manufacturers, will hardly meet an affirmative response from a Democratic Congress.

We object, also, to the course of the President in *withdrawing* his recommendation made at the last session, that the mineral lands of California should be leased or sold. He now advises that these lands be left open, as heretofore, to all nations. Why is this? Has he discovered that *Slavery* is likely to be introduced into California as soon as these lands shall have been leased or sold? What does the Editor of the Commercial think of this? Does he agree with the President? Does he not believe, if these lands were leased or sold to those who are able thus to obtain them, that Slavery would be more likely to find a foothold in California?

The President deserves credit for the very explicit and decided manner in which he plants himself upon the fugitive-slave law. If a majority of his party in the free States were with him in this matter, we should have stronger hopes of seeing the law faithfully and honestly enforced; but still the fact cannot be denied that the President has come slowly up to his duty in this respect. It was not until recently, when he saw that the issue had been clearly made up between the Constitution and treason, that he took vigorous and decided measures. If he had hesitated and given back under such circumstances, he would at once have become infamous, and would have lost, personally, the respect and confidence of all honorable men.

Mr. Fillmore no doubt feels embarrassed by his position. A President by accident and a Whig, he finds Congress and nearly all the States against him; and he is compelled by the public voice to smother, to a great extent, his peculiar principles, and to subscribe, by his official action, to the soundness of Democratic measures, now the law of the land. He is clearly in the wrong pew.

The Commercial supposes that, in the opinion of the Standard, the Administration has "a hanging look." We confess its "look" is *downward*, and its tendency is in the same direction. Under its auspices, the Whigs have lost all but two States and one locality, to-wit: Vermont, Tennessee, and Salt River. The Editor of the Commercial might as well prepare for his voyage. In about twelve months from this time the great waves of public opinion, running at flood-tide, will "carry him back" to the head of "old Salt" with a maelstrom rush. We congratulate the Editor and his fellow-travellers upon the prospect before them. They will have an opportunity at the head-waters of this famous river, of renewing many old associations and of making new acquaintances; and they can pass their time quite comfortably in "sucking cider through a straw," as Mr. Badger did in 1840, and in reflecting upon the mutability of human glory, and also upon that "two dollars a day and roast beef."

MR. RENCHER—THE REGISTER, &c.

The replies of the Republic and Register to the Card of Mr. Rencher, recently published in this paper, amount to nothing. It is notorious that the Federal Government was backward in discharging its duty, under the fugitive-slave law, at the time Mr. Rencher made his journey to Boston with the hope of securing his slaves; we say this fact is notorious, and we do not, therefore, go at length into the proofs, which we have at hand. Mr. Rencher's first letter, published in this paper during last Winter, and his late Card, (in which he contradicts a statement of the Register to the effect that he had used different language in Washington City and here on the same subject,) contain *facts* which all the denunciations and partizan statements of Mr. Fillmore's organs can neither disprove nor overturn. We may well rest the case as Mr. Rencher has made it out, and where he has left it.

The Register may abuse that distinguished gentleman as much as it pleases—that paper can neither ruffle his feelings, nor injure him in the estimation of the people of Chatham or of the State. He is above the Register's envenomed shafts; indeed, we have his own declaration that the "vulgar and peurile abuse of that freesoil journal is beneath his notice." We have nothing more to say.

THE KOSSUTH DEBATE. It is stated that during the Kossuth debate in the Senate, last week, the Russian and Spanish Ministers, and other members of foreign delegations, were present, and took a deep interest in the proceedings. When Gen. Cass rose to speak, the Russian and Spanish Ministers left their seats and placed themselves in the most favorable position for catching every word he uttered. They manifested considerable emotion under his bitter denunciations of monarchies and despotisms.

THE "COMPROMISE."

Our position in relation to the so-called "Compromise" is known to our readers. We were opposed to the admission of California at the time she was admitted, to the Texas boundary bill, and to the bill abolishing the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; but we were in favor of the Territorial bills and of the fugitive-slave law. We took the whole as a settlement of the question, and were willing to acquiesce in it, though we could not approve it in all its parts; but this acquiescence was bottomed solely on the expectation that the fugitive-slave law would be carried out in good faith. We have not regarded and do not regard the latter measure as a part of this "Compromise"; but it has usually been considered a part, and we shall so speak of it. All the other measures but this were self-executing, so that the law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves stands now alone as *the* "Compromise."

We now assert that the Democrats of the United States, *as a party*, are in favor of this law, and that the Whigs of the free States, *as a party*, are opposed to it. The Raleigh Register knows this to be so, and hence the efforts of that paper of Saturday last to produce a false impression upon the minds of its readers in relation to the action of the two Caucuses recently held in Washington. That paper, knowing that the debate in the House on Monday week last, in relation to the action of these Caucuses, would unfold the whole truth to its readers, *withholds this debate*, and serves up in its place the one-sided and prejudiced statements of newspaper Correspondents! *We* gave that debate in full, but we looked in vain for it in the Register. But that paper shall not thus escape; we intend to expose the game of deception and hypocrisy, which it is attempting to play off upon the honest people of North Carolina.

What are the facts? The Democratic members of the House met in Caucus, to nominate candidates for Speaker and Clerk. A Resolution, expressing acquiescence in the "Compromise" as a final settlement, was offered, and, after some debate, was laid upon the table. The reasons for this course were frankly given in debate on Monday week last, and they have appeared in this paper. It was distinctly stated, as our readers will recollect, by Mr. Polk, the mover of the Resolution, that it was laid upon the table without one word being uttered by any member present against the principle it contained. And now, how was it with the Whigs? According to Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, there were only about forty Whigs present in the Whig Caucus; and one-third of these voted to lay the "Compromise" Resolution on the table. Mr. Fowler added, that the "proceedings of the Caucus should be *honestly* reported." We agree with him; and we have no doubt, if this should be done, it will be found that but five or six Whigs from the free States voted for the Resolution. It is a very easy matter for the *Southern* Whig members of the House to get together, and, in conjunction with a few sound Whigs from the free States, like Mr. Brooks, to pass Resolutions endorsing the fugitive-slave law.

The following extract from Monday's debate in the House will show, as with a pencil of light, how this whole matter stands:

"Mr. Harris, of Tennessee. If the gentleman from Illinois will permit me, I have analyzed the final vote upon the passage of the fugitive slave bill. I find upon the final passage of the bill, that there were three Whigs from the North in the House who voted for it and twenty-eight Northern Democrats. I find, sir, that there were eighty-two Democrats in this House who voted for it, and but twenty-six Whigs. That is the result of the vote.

Mr. Campbell. Are those three Whigs in this House? They were in the last House.

Mr. Harris. I meant the House of Representatives when I used the term. But three Whigs of the last House voted for the fugitive slave bill.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky. How many of those Democrats who voted for it have got back to this House?

Mr. Harris. The re were more Democrats returned than Whigs. I see quite a number around me—I have not counted them—my friend, Mr. Richardson, and a number of others.

Mr. Richardson. I will reply to my friend. I will do it with frankness, and at once. From my own State, of those who voted for it two have been returned, one was not a candidate, and one was defeated. From Pennsylvania every man of the Democratic party who voted for it, (and all who voted for it from that State were Democrats,) and who were candidates for re-election, have been returned. Every one from Indiana who was a candidate has been returned. Go to your party. Where are your men who voted for it? There were but three who voted for it from the North; and of them but one solitary one has been returned. I am not disposed to further discuss this question. The time will come—and I trust it may—when there will be found in this Union not one man in favor of agitation."

Messrs. Harris and Richardson are Democrats.

The fugitive-slave law received on its passage through the House, but *three* Whig votes from the free States, while *twenty-eight* Democrats from the free States voted for it. Eighty-two Democrats in the House voted for it, and but twenty-six Whigs; and Mr. Fillmore did not sign it until he had procured Mr. Crittenden's opinion that it was a Constitutional law. *It is, therefore, a Democratic measure.* It was passed mainly by the Democrats, and to the Democrats, as a party, must the country look to see it kept on the statute-book.

It would have been as well, perhaps, if the two parties as represented at Washington, had permitted the Slavery question to rest. It was settled at the last session—the Union, we were told, was saved, and we were to have repose for the future. But as the question has been taken up, and as the Southern Whigs are misrepresenting what was actually done, it is now due to the people that *the record* should be brought forward, and the vote taken in the face of day. *That will show who is for and who is against the Constitution.* We venture the prediction that, if the vote shall be taken directly in the House on endorsing the fugitive-slave law, not more than ten Northern Democrats will vote against approving, and not more than ten Northern Whigs will vote to sustain and approve it as it is. Let the test be applied. We appeal from Caucuses to the open halls of legislation, and we are content to abide the result.

What does the Register *now* think of the "Compromise"? Is that paper still a "Compromise" paper? Will it stand by the "Compromise" at all hazards? Will it not go for Scott, Seward's first choice? Will it not be found, in the next campaign, side by side with Seward, the bitter enemy of the "Compromise"? Time will show.

WILLIAM W. ROBERTS, U. S. N., (a native of Newbern,) passed through this place on Saturday last on his way North. Lieut. Roberts is still engaged on the Coast Survey, and has been ordered on board the Robert J. Walker Steamer, to take the soundings of certain bays in the Gulf during the present winter.

SPECIAL TERMS. Gov. Reid has appointed Judge Manly to hold the Superior Court for New Hanover, on the third Monday of this month; and Judge Settle to hold Cumberland Superior Court, on the second Monday in February next.

A new Post Office has been established in New Hanover, called Canetuck, Thomas J. Corbett, Esq., Postmaster.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, appeard and was sworn in.

We copy from the Baltimore Sun the following sketch of the proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday:

"The joint resolution of Mr. Foote, making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Kossuth, was taken up.

Mr. Foote moved to fil the blanks so that the Senate committee should consist of three Senators, and the House of five members.

Mr. Dawson opposed the resolution. Such honors were never conferred on any one before, save Lafayette. Kossuth was in no way identified with this government, or its establishment, as was Lafayette. Kossuth was a great man, and all sympathised with him, but he thought enough had been done by sending a national vessel for him to show our respect, &c. He had nothing against Kossuth, but he objected to the manner of extending him this great honor.

Mr. Hale proposed to amend it by adding to it that the committee assure Kossuth of the sympathy we feel for all victims of oppression, and that it is the earnest desire of this government that the day may shortly arrive when the rights of man may be universally recognized and respected.

Mr. Foote replied to the objections of Mr. Dawson. Kossuth was pre-eminently distinguished for all the virtues of warrior and statesman. Kossuth had been invited to our shores, and it was proper that something be done to provide for his reception. He denounced the amendment suggested by Mr. Hale as the result of a desire to fasten upon this resolution the peculiar notions of the base and miserable faction who had been laid bare by the recent legislation of Congress.

Mr. Hale replied, defending his amendment.

Mr. Foote replied, and said that the Senator from New Hampshire could not deny that the purposed object of his amendment was to obtain an expression of sympathy for a certain population in the Southern States.

Mr. Cass followed in support of the resolution and in opposition to the amendment, as improper and unjust.

Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution. He was opposed to all interference, by resolution or by act, with the affairs of other nations.

Messrs. Foote, Cass and Underwood made explanations, and then without taking the vote the Senate journed."

Messrs. Dawson and Underwood are Whigs.

No business of importance was transacted by the House on Wednesday. The House adjourned over to Saturday, in order to give the Speaker time to appoint the Standing Committees.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Clemens gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a Joint Resolution conferring on Gen. Scott the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General.

Mr. Gwin introduced a number of bills for the benefit of California; and Messrs. Clemens, Geyar, and Morton, bills granting lands for Railroads in Alabama, Missouri, and Florida.

Mr. Foote introduced a Resolution expressing sympathy for O'Brien, Meagher, and other exiled Irish patriots, and requesting this government to open a correspondence with Great Britain with the view to their liberation.

We copy from the Republic as follows:

"Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, submitted the following resolution:

A resolution declaring the measures of Adjustment to be a definite settlement of the questions growing out of the system of domestic slavery:

Be it, Resolved, That the series of measures embraced in the acts entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico," approved September 9, 1850; "An act for the admission of the State of California into the Union," approved September 9, 1850; "An act to establish a territorial government for Utah," approved September 9, 1850; "An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February 12, 1793;" approved September 18, 1850; and "An act to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia," approved September 20, 1850, commonly known as the "Compromise acts," are, in the judgment of this body, entitled to be recognised as a definite adjustment and settlement of the distracting questions growing out of the system of domestic slavery, and as such that said measures should be acquiesced in and respected by all good citizens.

Mr. Foote said that, from circumstances well known, it would be necessary for him to leave this city on the 20th of the present month, and he would ask as a particular favor that this resolution might be considered now, with a view to its postponement to Monday, for which day he would move it be made the special order.

The Chair said that it would require unanimous consent to consider it at this time.

Mr. Chase objected.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, asked if the Senator objected to the consideration of the resolution at this time, the purpose of such consideration being to move its postponement till, and making it the special order for, Monday.

Mr. Chase said he objected to it *even for that purpose*. He objected to this resolution taking precedent of important business.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, was glad the opposition came from the quarter it did; he hoped it would be continued.

Mr. Chase said it would be continued.

Subsequently Mr. Foote, of Mississippi *renewed* his motion, and no objection being made, *the resolution* was postponed to, and made the special order for, Monday next.

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF KOSSUTH.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, in the United States.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi said that the resolution had met with unexpected opposition, and as there would not be time for it to receive action upon it by the other House, he would ask leave to withdraw the resolution.

And leave was granted and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Seward gave notice that on to-morrow or some subsequent day he would ask leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States, in the name and behalf of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capital and to the country."

Messrs. Douglas and Badger appeared *in their seats* to-day.

The Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Badger, till Monday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On the 7th of last month, Mrs. Elizabeth Welch and her infant, of this County, were burned so that they died in a few hours. Mr. Welch was absent at a neighbor's house, and his wife, having done a hard day's work, sat down by the fire, at night, when accidentally a portion of her clothing took fire. She made every effort to extinguish the flames, but failed. Her cries were heard by her neighbors, who ran to her relief, but before they arrived she was so *badly* burned as to leave no hope of life.

The poor woman, in her agony, tore her clothing off by handfulls; and in so doing it is supposed that portions of it fell into the cradle in which her infant was sleeping. The clothing about the infant was thus set on fire, and it, too, was burned fatally, as above stated. Mrs. Welch and her infant died at nearly the same moment. She was a daughter of Mr. John Seegraves.

KOSSUTH IN NEW YORK.

The great Hungarian arrived in New York on the 4th instant. He was occupied the whole of Thursday night in delivering Speeches and receiving the visits of the people. We copy from the Baltimore Sun a condensed statement of his reception and remarks at Staten Island:

"Kossuth commenced by referring to the difficulty he encountered in speaking the English language; or in a language not his own. He hoped, therefore, that a few warmly told words would be more acceptable than an elaborate speech. He returned his sincere thanks for the generous welcome given him. The hopes of liberty for the oppressed of Hungary always actuated him, and he trusted that liberty from glorious America would go forth and achieve, in time, the liberty of the world.

That spirit is an *inspiring* power to deeds, but it constitutes in *itself no* deed, for those who would be free, besides *being* inspired, must also strike the blow. He *believed the* people of the United States would *readily impart* their friendly sympathy to Europe now *in her* crisis. The independence of Hungary would not only benefit her, but would be indispensable to the independence of the whole European Continent. His desire was to see respected the solemn right of any nation to dispose of her own destiny as she might see fit.

He was not here to mix with the internal affairs of America. These concerned her alone. He came here to intercede, in the name of Hungary, for the glorious and ever to be desired protection of the people of the United States.

He regretted being charged with a disposition to meddle with their domestic affairs, and to interfere with the Presidential question, because it so happened that in one of his addresses in England he mentioned the name of the Hon. Robert J. Walker as a candidate for the Presidency.

I now, he continued, feel quite at home, and will speak plainly. I confess, with gratitude, that Mr. Walker has pronounced, in England, sentiments which, if it shall be my happy fortune to find recognized as the sentiments of the people of the United States, I shall then declare with fervent joy that Europe and Hungary are free.

At the conclusion of his speech there were repeated shouts of applause.

To-morrow he will go up to the city of New York, accompanied by a delegation of citizens, where he will be welcomed by a tremendous outpouring of the people. The greatest excitement and anxiety prevails to see the illustrious patriot."

Friday last was set apart for the grand reception. The arrangements were of the most striking and splendid character. Triumphal arches were erected over the Park gates, and the public buildings and private residences along the route of the procession were to be decorated in the most imposing style. Thousands upon thousands were congregated to see him, and the excitement among all classes was intense.

M. Kossuth is accompanied by his wife, and by about thirteen persons. His departure from England was marked by great enthusiasm and the highest honors. The Southampton Town Council had published a card, on the occasion of his departure for America, in which the illustrious patriot is spoken of in the most exalted terms.

Kossuth stands at length upon the soil of a new world, and speaks in thrilling tones to a free people. *Congress* hesitates when propositions are made to give him a cordial welcome, and precedents are dwelt upon, and fears are expressed that the government may be, somehow or other, committed to war on his account; but *the people*—the ever-glorious and patriotic *people* rise up as one man to encircle him in their arms and hold him to their hearts. We are as much impressed as any one with the importance of adhering to the doctrine of non-intervention in European affairs—we neither propose nor expect war, nor even diplomatic difficulties, on account of Hungary; and surely, with these views, we are not to be deterred from giving a cordial welcome to this great patriot. But even the prospect of war as the result of his landing on these shores, would not keep down the enthusiasm of the people, who have a right to exult over the achievements of the enemies of despots, and to render honors to the foremost men in the ranks of liberty.

The authorities of Philadelphia and Baltimore are making the most extensive arrangements for his reception. We presume he will visit Washington City in the course of a week or two.

THE COMPROMISE.

The Rochester Democrat—a leading paper of the dominant portion of the New York whigs—in its comments on the proceedings of the democratic caucus of Saturday night says, in speaking of the Compromise: "It may remain on the statute-book for years, or forever, but no party which expects or desires succes will adopt it as a party measure. *Most certainly the Whigs will not.* It was not passed as a *Whig measure*, and no convention or body of men, authorized to revise the whig creed, have since attempted to *make the Whig party bear the load.* If either party is responsible for its passage, *it is the opposition.*"

It is perfectly clear that the whig party of the North means to repudiate the fugitive-slave law. The effort of Mr. Brooks, of New York, to give a different aspect to the matter has served only to expose the miserable trick which the whig caucus of Monday morning attempted to play off on the public. Mr. Brook's efforts have broken his own limbs, and they serve now no better purpose than to prove the truth of the old adage, that the best laid schemes of men do sometimes fail. Mr. Meade's able reply removed the shavings, and exposed the glass which federal ingenuity had fixed and planted to wound the feet of the incautious. The greed of federalism has but exposed its own purposes, and has furnished to the country the proof that the northern whig party repudiates the Compromise. The engineer has been hoisted by his own petard, and the cunningly-concocted proceedings of the whig caucus have only disclosed what the whigs wished to conceal. The cloak proved to be of the thinnest and most threadbare gauze, and the ostentation with which it was assumed has only served to attract attention to deformities which it could not conceal. *Washington Union.*

We invite the particular attention of the Whigs of this State to the foregoing. The fact is, gentlemen Whigs, the Raleigh Register is endeavoring to humbug and deceive you when its Editor asserts that the Whig party of the free States is sound upon the "compromise." The records of the last Congress, together with proofs of the most undoubted character, every day coming before your eyes, are directly against this assertion. The fugitive-slave law—or the "compromise" as it is *now* called—was introduced by a Democrat, passed mainly by Democrats, and it has been generally endorsed by the Democrats of the free States, *while not the first Whig meeting or Convention in that quarter has come forward to approve it!* These are facts, but you will never see them in the Raleigh Register.

GOV. REID.

We copy the following from the Plymouth Villager, a *Whig* paper:

"As regards the next Gubernatorial canvass, but little has been said, and at this stage it is doubtful as to who will be the Whig candidate. Gov. Reid, we believe, has been quite a good officer so far, and will doubtless be the Democratic candidate. As his nationality has become quite expansive, and his views concerning the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet, are of the right sort, our principal objection then, to his occupying the Gubernatorial Chair longer than the present term, is simply that he has an aversion to the ascendency of Whiggery, and we, to that of Democracy. His administration has been mild, and the affairs of the State conducted in a liberal and patriotic manner, and that will afford him pleasure to think of, when he shall have retired into private life, whether it be soon or late."

The last Northern Mail brought no news of particular importance.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body closed its sessions in Salisbury on the 2d instant. The following are the appointments of Elders and Ministers for the ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.
H. G. Leigh, P. E.

Raleigh—P. Doub. B. T. Blake, Sup.
" *City Mission*—D. Culbreth.
" *Circuit*—J. W. Floyd.
Tar River Mission—N. A. Hooker.
" *Circuit*—N. F. Reid. P. H. Joyner, sup.
Henderson—T. B. Reeks.
Granville—To be supplied.
Person—I. T. Wyche.
Clarkesville—William A. Brame.
Hillsboro' Station—To be supplied.
" *Circuit*—W. H. Barnes, A. H. Johnson.
Chapel Hill—S. M. Frost.
South Lowell Academy—James A. Dean.

GREENSBOROUGH DISTRICT.
Wm. Barringer, P. E.

Greensboro'—J. Jameison. S. D. Bumpass, sup.
Guilford—Charles H. Phillips.
Randolph—T. W. Postell.
Montgomery—T. P. James.
Haw River—T. C. Moses.
Pillsboro' Station—W. W. Albea.
Franklinsville—James D. Lumsden.
Rockingham—E. E. Freeman.
Wentworth—D. W. Doub.
Deep River—J. W. Tinnin.
G. F. College—C. F. Deems, President.
Normal College—A. S. Andrews, Prof. of English Literature.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.
Wm. Carter, P. E.

Salisbury—J. P. Simpson.
Rowan—G. W. Farrabee.
Mocksville—Lemon Shell.
Iredell—A. C. Allen.
Taylorsville—W. W. Nesbitt.
Wilkes—To be supplied.
Jonesville—A. J. Tomlin.
Surry—J. M. Gunn.
Stokes—J. M. Westbrooks.
Forsythe—To be supplied.
Davidson—J. Tillett.
Blue Ridge Mission—To be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT.
T. S. Campbell, P. E.

Pillsylvania—A. Norman. S. S. Bryant, sup.
Caswell—William Jordan.
Halifax—R. P. Bibb.
Banister—J. H. Jefferson.
Meadsville—Jos. Goodman.
Stanton—Z. Rush.
Franklin—J. W. Lewis.
Alleghany Mission—To be supplied?
Patrick—Joshua Bethel.
Henry—L. L. Hendren.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
William Closs, P. E.

Washington—H. H. Hudson.
Roanoke—J. B. Martin, R. O. Burton, sup.
Plymouth—L. S. Birkhead.
Tarboro'—R. I. Carson, F. H. Bearing.
Columbia—Alexander Gattis.
Matamuskeet—H. Gray.
Bath Mission—William M. Walsh.
Portsmouth, &c.—J. M. Sharp.
Neuse—M. N. Taylor, J. J. Hines.
Currituck—T. H. Guthrie.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.
D. B. Nicholson, P. E.

Newbern Centenary—N. H. D. Wilson.
" *Andrew Chapel Mission*—T. P. Ricaud.
Snow Hill—P. J. Carraway. N. Anderson.
Smithfield—L. W. Martin, G. A. Gowan.
Duplin—J. D. Montague.
Onslow—R. R. Dunkley.
Trent—H. H. Gibbons.
Beaufort—A. Weaver.
Straits, and Cape Lookout Mission—J. Jones.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
J. Reid, P. E.

Wilmington—R. T. Heflin, W. H. Bobbitt.
Topsail—W. S. Chaffin.
Sumpson—Jeremiah Johnson.
Fayetteville Station—J. H. Wheeler.
" *Circuit*—C. P. Jones.
Bladen—J. T. St. Clair.
Cape Fear Mission—J. L. Fisher.
Smithville—W. J. Langdon.
" *Academy*—James H. Brent.
Whiteville—J. W. Tucker.

J. M. Fulton, appointed Missionary to California.
A. Lea, transferred to Memphis Conference.
J. H. Roberson, D. D. Byars, J. T. Munns, and E. R. Ervin, transferred to South Carolina Conference.

The next Conference will be held in Louisburg.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Mr. Thrasher sent to Spain.

New Orleans, Dec. 5. The steamship Meteor, from Galveston in thirty-two hours—the quickest trip on record—reports that intelligence had been received at Galveston that on the 29th about two thousand Mexican troops were fortifying Matamoros.

Carvajal still had his headquarters at Camargo, and had succeeded in occupying all the roads leading to Matamoros. He had about six hundred men with him, and was waiting Captain Ford's return from Texas with reinforcements.

It was rumored that Avalos intended to rally and attack Carvajal before the reinforcements under Captain Ford could reach him.

South Carolina opposed to the Election of President by the People.

Charleston, S. C., December 2. The committee of the whole in the House of Representatives at Charleston to-day, reported against the bill giving the election of electors for President and Vice President to the people.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company, in our paper to-day. The names of the officers furnish a sufficient guarantee that the business of the Company will be managed with correctness and energy. We wish the ompany success.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Arrival of Kossuth.

New York, Dec. 5—9, a. m. The Humbolt has arrived, bringing as passengers the illustrious Hungarian, Governor Kossuth, with his wife and suite. Lola Montes is also a passenger in this steamer.

[second dispatch.]

Further by the Humboldt.

New York, Dec. 5—2½, p. m. Kossuth is accompanied by his wife, M. and Madame Pulski, his aid-de-camp, &c. in all, thirteen persons. When the Humbolt came up the bay, she was saluted by the discharge of 21 guns, which was replied to on the part of the steamer.

On the arrival at Staten Island, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a large number of people rushed to welcome Kossuth.

Dr. Doane, health officer at the quarantine, addressed him, to which he replied. He will remain with Dr. Doane until waited upon by the committee of reception from New York.

Kossuth's departure from Southampton was accompanied by the same enthusiasm as was manifested on his arrival. He was conveyed to Cowes in a steamer placed at his disposal, and was accompanied by the mayor and corporation of Southampton, Mr. Croskey the American consul, and others. A magnificent entertainment was served on board.

All the shipping in the docks of Southampton were dressed with flags as the steamer moved off. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and tremendous cheers broke from the assembled multitude. Kossuth was powerfully affected on parting, and expressed his thanks for the kindness shown him in England.

The Humboldt finally got under way bearing with her the illustrious Hungarian liberator, for whose welfare and safety multitudes offered up their prayers.

General News. With the exception of the advices from France, the news is of little importance, either politically or commercially.

The steamer Hibernia arrived off Coves on the 18th ult. The Niagara reached the Mersey at 9, a. m., on the 18th—having made the run in twelve and a half days. The Pacific arrived at Liverpool at 5, p. m., on the 19th.

The King of Hanover, late Duke of Cumberland, died at Hanover on the 18th ult. By his death the English government saves $21,000 per year, that sum having been annually paid to him.

Earthquake. A fearful earthquake had taken place along the Albanian and Dalmatian coasts.

Revolution in Morocco. A revolution has broken out in Morocco, headed by a nephew of the Emperor.

Gold in Australia. Accounts from Australia give a most brilliant account of the discovery of gold.

Cotton was active, and prices had advanced ¼d. since the sailing of the Asia. Flour had advanced 6d. per bbl. The Manchester market was firm and improving.

Important from France. The news from France is most exciting. The most stormy debate ever known took place in the Assembly on the proposition for appointing an armed force to protect the deliberations of the Assembly. It was finally rejected by 108 majority. The President is admitted to be stronger than ever before.

Marshal Soult was dangerously ill, and his decease was hourly expected.

All important commercial operations in Paris appear to have been suspended, in consequence of the uncertainty which existed in relation to the differences between the executive and legislative powers. Affairs were somewhat better at Lyons, where large orders had been received for the United States.

By the arrival of the Niagara, we have three days later news from Europe.

Cotton and breadstuffs were firm, and money easy.

The Russians have again been defeated by the Circassians, with terrific loss. Good!

The Hon. Robert J. Walker had been tendered a public dinner in Manchester.

It was thought that the law of France, restricting the right of suffrage, would be repealed. If so, it will be a triumph for the President.

Madrid accounts state that the Spanish Government had pardoned, on the *demand* of Lord Howden, 23 English subjects who were engaged in the Cuban expedition.

OUTRAGE ON THE PROMETHEUS.

The following important letter, addressed by Capt. Churchill to the New York papers, explains the circumstances of the British brig-of-war Express firing into his American steamer, at Greytown, on the Musquito coast.

"San Juan, Nov. 11, 1851.

Gentlemen: In order to correct any misstatements that may be made of the circumstance of the English brig-of-war Express firing into the Prometheus, I beg of you to give the following statement an insertion in your paper:

At 2 P. M. I went to my ship underweigh to proceed to sea, having but just received the last of our passengers from the Pacific steamer, including in all about 500. At this moment the city authorities of Greytown constituted, as they stated, by the authority of the Mosquito King, came on board the ship with a police force and served a process of attachment on the ship and myself, for the amount of $123, claimed by the authorities for present and arrearage port dues, charged the ship, which we supposed to be illegally demanded, and had consequently refused to pay them, as I did in the present instance.

The port dues are made up from the night of anchorage in the harbor, by the captain of the ports, fees and pilotage.

I hove up my anchor and dropped down the harbor with the current, having alongside one of the river steamers, receiving from her the baggage of the passengers. The English brig-of-war, lying a short distance from us, immediately got under weigh, made sail for us, and when within a quarter of a mile from us, fired a round shot over the forecastle, not clearing the wheel-house over 10 feet—in a few minutes another shot was fired, which passed over the stern so near that the force of the ball was distinctly felt by several passengers. I sent a boat on board the brig to inquire the cause of their firing into us. The captain stated it was to protect the authorities of Greytown in their demands, and if we did not immediately anchor he would fire a bumbshell into us, and ordered his guns loaded with grape and canister shot; at the same time, our small steamer left us, and I proceeded, under steam, back to an anchorage and anchored. The brig stood up the harbor and anchored very near us—sent a boat on board of us with orders that our fires should be put out, and that an officer would be sent on board to see that the fires were extinguished. The authorities then came on board, and, under the circumstances of the case, the amount demanded was paid under protest, and we were permitted to proceed to sea by the captain of the brig.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY CHURCHILL,
Captain steamship Prometheus."

The Outrage on the Prometheus. The British sub-authorities in the neighborhood of the Isthmus, are resolved, it seems, not to have done with their busy intermeddling until a rupture between their government and that of the United States results. The absurdities of Chatfield have already called for one disclaimer from the Foreign Secretary. Had energetic measures in vindication of our national dignity been adopted then, and the British Ministry notified that their protectorate of the Musquito Coast could not be recognized or tolerated by the American Government, there is very little doubt that their pretensions would have been withdrawn. The Monroe doctrine of non-intervention holds good, we believe, notwithstanding the agitation of foreign intervention theories, and it would be well to manifest the continued disposition of our government to carry it out.

According to the statement of Capt. Churchill, the *Prometheus* was about to leave the harbor of San Juan, without paying certain port charges claimed by the authorities of Greytown on behalf of the Musquito King. The ground of refusal to make the payment is not set forth; but whatever it was, it appeared to be unsatisfactory to the commander of the British brig-of-war *Express*, who caused two shots to be fired into the American vessel. When applied to for explanation of this extraordinary course, the officer replied, "it was to protect the authorities of Greytown in their demands, and that if the steamer did not come to anchor, a bombshell and a broadside of grape and canister should be thrown into her." The American captain, feeling the propriety of listening to these cogent inducements, paid the claim under protest, and sailed for New-York.

There are very many curious folks who will be prying into the reasons why the American flag upon the American coast, is to be dishonored by such treatment. They will be inquisitive to know what business British cruisers have in those waters at any rate; and by what warrant they are permitted to renew the scenes, which superinduced the war of 1812. There can be no doubt but that the administration will investigate the case very thoroughly, and rebuke the offenders very pointedly; and in vindicating the honor of the flag, we hope it will define the future limits of English interference in our affairs.

New York Times, (Whig.)

The Affair of the Prometheus.—*A Naval Force Ordered to San Juan.* We learn from the Republic, that immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the firing on this vessel by the British brig-of-war Express, a competent naval force was, by the President's direction, ordered to repair to San Juan de Nicaragua, to protect American vessels from like outrages for the future, and inquiries were addressed to the British government to ascertain whether the conduct of the commander of the Express was prompted by orders from his government.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, December 4, 1851.

I am sorry to state that Mr. Foote was obliged, by the unexpected and formidable opposition to his resolution for the reception and entertainment of Kossuth, to withdraw the proposition. The scruples of some Senators, even as to the policy of giving this public manifestation of their sympathy with European struggles, in behalf of popular rights, must be respected. They seem to think that it savors of Taminany Hall propagandism, and will lead us astray from the established American policy of non-intervention.

As to Mr. Seward's new proposition, his notice of it sounds very well. To give Kossuth a cordial welcome, in behalf of Congress and the American people, is all that can be desired. Mr. Seward proposes this. His resolution will welcome Kossuth to the capital and the country. But Mr. Seward will manage this matter so as to benefit his party or faction. He will engraft upon the proposition his peculiar notions as to the rights and wrongs of all who are held in bondage. After his speech, no one but the free-soilers will vote for his proposition.

I fear that no proper resolution on the subject can pass both Houses without long delay, much opposition, and by such small majorities, as to deprive it of all graciousness. Time also presses, and before the two Houses again meet, Kossuth will have arrived in New York, and been greeted by the acclamations of an admiring and sympathizing people.

The Speaker will arrange the standing committees in time for their announcement on Monday. It will be an unusually delicate and invidious task. I have no doubt that he will perform the duty in a manner satisfactory to the country, and with justice to the party to which he belongs, and which elected him.

This *mosquito bite*, that we hear of to-day, will be a source of much irritation. If the Prometheus was fired into for the causes alleged and by the authority indicated, it will lead to inquiry and demand measures of redress. Ion.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 21st ult., at the residence of Abner S. Bell, Esq., by Elijah S. Bell, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Franklin Taylor to Miss Eliza Pigott, daughter of the late Simeon Pigott, dec'd.

In Onslow, on Thursday the 20th ult., Dr. E. W. Ward to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of J. F. Spicer, Esq.

In Wake County, on the 26th November, by Robert W. Wynne, Esq. David W. Honeycutt to Miss Adeline Winfrey.

In Randolph County, on the 27th ultimo, by Thomas Branson, Esq. Levi N. Morrow, of Alamance, to Margaret Patterson.

DIED,

In Charleston, S. C., on the 25th instant, Johnson Mallet DeBerniere, Esq., of Marion, N. C., aged about 23 years.

Mr. DeBerniere graduated at the University of North Carolina in June, 1849, and immediately commenced the study of Law. In June last he received license to practice his profession in the Superior Courts of the State, and was just commencing a career, of which his friends had formed high hopes, when he was arrested by Death.

The announcement of his untimely end will fall upon their ears like the solemn tolling of a funeral knell. He had not interested public attention; his voice had not been heard in the forum; his counsels were not sought by deliberative assemblies; listening multitudes had not learned to hang with rapture on his accents; his name was not associated with great events; the great world knew him not. Life with him was but a short dream, too short for a destiny like this, hardly had he time to give more than an earnest of what the future might have been, hardly had he essayed those powers which argued fortune and fame to come. But who shall blame his friends if they mourn for one cut off so suddenly in the pride of youth, and in the dawn of his talents, when life seemed so beautiful before him—so full of glorious anticipations! They knew his worth, the gentleness of his disposition, the purity of his heart, his manly sensibility to the dictates of honor, and his generous scorn of all that was unworthy. Surely, it may be permitted to them to drop a tear to his memory, while the earth is yet fresh above his body, and to cherish an affectionate regard for his character. B.

Of Consumption, in Newbern, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ivey, on the 20th ult., Mrs. Eunice Ann Baker, in the 29th year of her age, wife of Mr. Abel B. Baker, of Jacksonville, Illinois.

In Newbern, on the 23d inst., Mrs. Susan Mintz, in the 76th year of her age. Also, on the same day, Mrs. Martha E. Hurt, in her 23d year, wife of Mr. Edward H. Hurt. Also, on the same day, Miss Elizabeth Huff.

In Nash county, on Tuesday 25th ult., of Pneumonia, James R. Bryan, son of the late Robert Bryan, in the 18th year of his age.

At his residence in Hyde County, on the 23d ult., Jesse B. Gibbs, Esq., Sheriff of that county, in the 40th year of his age.

At his father's residence in Lenoir county, on Tuesday evening the 25th ult., of Typhoid fever, Mr. William A. Sutton, aged about 25 years.

In Beaufort, N. C., on Wednesday 26th Nov., 1851, at 30 minutes P. M. Miss Rosetta Howland, of Typhoid Pneumonia, aged 8 years and 8 months—after an illness of one week.

At his residence at the Straits, Carteret county, on Friday the 7th inst., Mr. Wallace D. Styron, in the 56th year of his age.

In Chatham County, on the 18th November, Mrs. Martha Ellis, wife of William F. Ellis, aged about 45

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, December 6. Bacon 13 to 14 cents; cotton 7¼ to 7½ cents; corn 75 to 80 cents per bushel; lard 12 to 13 cents; wheat 90 cents; lime $3 to $2 50 per barrel. The Cape Fear in good boating order. The Carolinian says: "Produce brings higher prices in our market this season than for many years previous."

Petersburg, December 6. The Tobacco market is lower, and receipts increasing. Cotton selling at 7⅞ freely; wheat at from 75 to 84; corn plenty and dull at from 60 to 62½; flour from $4 to $4 25; bacon, old Virginia sides, 10¼ cents and dull—new Western in good demand at 10½, and shoulders at 10; pork 7 cents; lime $1 12½ to $1 20. Business is obstructed, says the Democrat, owing to the difficulty of getting goods into North Carolina, by the Raleigh and Gaston Road. There were about 2,000 sacks of salt alone waiting transportation.

Wilmington, December 6. Bacon dull, at 11 to 12 cents for hams, 9 to 10 for shoulders, and 10 for sides; corn 58 cents, and fair stock on hand; lard 12 cents, and scarce; turpentine $2 10 for soft, and $1 10 for hard; spirits turpentine 29 cents; common rosin 90 to 95; tar $1 60; shingles $3 per M.; four rafts of timber disposed of at $5, $9 50, and $10 per M.

Large Stock.

We have now on hand a very large Stock of Superior READY-MADE CLOTHING, which will enable us to give all sorts of "fits," except bad ones.

EDWARD L. HARDING & Co.

December 5, 1851. 11—

For Sale or Rent.

The Store-house and premises, on Fayetteville St., formerly occupied by Oliver & Procter, are for sale or rent. The situation is a desirable one for business. Apply to HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1851. 11—tf.

Ground Alum Salt, For sale by the Sack, at W. H. & R. S. TUCKERS'.

—180

$40,000 STATE BONDS!

Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C., December 9th, 1851.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 11th of January next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable at this Office semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July; the principal of $20,000 of which will be payable at the end of twenty years, and the principal of the other $20,000 at the end of ten years.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of two Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, one entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," and the other "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will please distinguish the class of Bonds for which they bid, and endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks."

D. W. COURTS, *Pub. Treasurer.*

Raleigh, December 8, 1851. 11—

GREENSBOROUGH
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

Directors.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members: no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in succesful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE D. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

The next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1844, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, - - - - - $12,50
Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

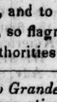
Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*
Thos. H. Willie, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.
Register and Star copy 6 times, weekly.

Valuable Property for Sale.



I will sell on a liberal credit, the House and Lot on which I live in the Eastern Ward of this City, eligibly situated, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson.

The lot contains about an acre of ground, well and newly fenced in. The house is commodious and newly fitted up. It contains four rooms besides a basement neatly finished for a dining room, pantry, &c. &c. &c. All the necessary out-houses, including Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c., and the best well of water in these "diggins," will be found upon the premises. The Garden attached to the residence is in a high state of cultivation.

I will also sell the Lot adjoining, containing three-fourths of an Acre, more or less The Lots will be sold separately or together, as purchasers may desire.

The property cannot fail to please any person, who wishes a highly desirable residence.

For details, terms, &c. apply immediately to
THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 11—

TRINITY SCHOOL,
Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.
Rev. P. TELLER BABBIT, Rector.

The Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $78 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In respect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

NASHVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. Selah Hammond, who has had long experience in fitting youth for College.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Primary English branches, $8,00
Higher do. do. 12,00
The same embracing Latin and Greek, 15,00

Board for Children can be had in good families in and near the village at $6 per month.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Nashville, N. C. Dec. 4, 1851. 11—4rw.

Notice! Notice!

On the 22d of December next, I shall proceed to sell without reserve, at my late residence in Wake County, my Household and Kitchen Furniture, a set of Blacksmith Tools, Farming Utensils, Cart, Wagon, Gin and Wheat Thresher, together with my crop of Corn, Fodder and Oats, my stock of Horses and Mules, three yoke of oxen, several good milch Cows, twenty or thirty head of Sheep and my stock of hogs. There will also be sold some six or seven thousand pounds of Pork.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN D. POWELL.

December 5, 1851. 11—td.

TAKEN UP!

And committed to the Jail of Wake County as a runaway, a negro boy, who says his name is Sandford, and that he belongs to John P. Andrews, of Franklin County, and was hired to Dr. Peter Foster. The boy is about 35 years old, weighs about 140 lbs., five feet eight or nine inches high, and very black. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1851. 11—

Wanted to Hire,

For the next year, a good COOK. Apply at the Standard office.

December 5, 1851. 11—4t.

Extra new hulled Buckwheat Flour. A lot of superior Goshen Butter Just to hand. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

LARGE SALE,
Valuable Real & Personal Property.
Commencing 19th January, 1852.

The Subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard L. Hines, offer for sale the very valuable Plantation he died possessed of, containing about 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe County, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison, and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all the necessary out-houses and fixtures of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land with a survey of the cleared portions is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase. We will sell it in one tract or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale, before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a Physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place, one hundred and ninety negroes, of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a Wheel-wright,) two Blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good cutler and some of the best cotton-pickers in the State.

Also, the Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 stacks of Fodder, two hundred bushels of Rye, four hundred bushels of Peas, three hundred and fifty fat hogs, 250 put hogs, 68 head of cattle, of the most improved breed. Among them are many fine milk cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; 1 pair of horses, 1 pair splendid thorough bred fillies, 3 blooded mares, 2 very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two Gins, one wheat thrasher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, thirty-six sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of.

☞ Terms of Sale. The land will be disposed of on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollars; and all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH. } *Ex'rs.*
PETER E. HINES, }

Dec. 1, 1851. 896—wt12J.

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters.
do do do do half do.
do do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do Enamelled Jenny Linds.
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do do Polka Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,
A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,
Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters,
do Black thick and thin sole do do
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Bootees,
do Black thick and thin sole do do.
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Boarded Bootees,
Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed. Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B.—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams vs. Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 896—6w.

Ready Made Clothing.

Fine dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and f

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;

FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and the surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES:

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chamelion Gros de Paris,
Super Mateonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Book, Swiss, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy, and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Coided, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morrocco and Calf Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Merino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did before.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. 105—

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, E. & A. L. SCOTT & Co

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER.

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Remixiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

PROFESSOR DeENSZINY, Miniature and Aquarell Painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having succesefully practised the fine arts in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his patrons. Some of his work may be seen at the two Book Stores, who have kindly granted that permission, and with whom orders for his services may be left, and which will receive prompt attention. He gives lessons in different styles of painting. Dwelling Gutox's HOTEL, Room No. 16.

November 14, 1851. 4—3t.

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in Nw York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 25, 1851. 98—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. N. C. Bookstore. 2—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Paramettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need artieles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

No. 6 and 8, Fayetteville St.

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preferenee of gentlemen of taste. 87—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs.* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be hold for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851.

H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 895—5w.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

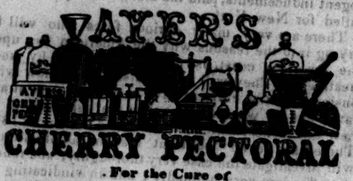
Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851. 1—10

MISS LESLIE'S twenty-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes and Sweet Meats; 20th Edition. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Nov. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indian
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adducecd, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD CO.,
GREENSBORO', OCT. 24, 1851.

BIDS for the following work on the line of said Road will be received at the Office in this place until the 15th December next, when the Lettings will take place at said Office, viz:

For the Grading and Masonry of the following Sections of the Second Division of said Road, viz: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

For the Grading and Masonry of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Fourth Division, as they may be finally determined upon by the Engineer,

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges, viz: across Crabtree, two across Eno, Back Creek, and Haw River, on the Second Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of a Bridge across Deep River on the Third Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges on the Fourth Division, viz: across the Yadkin River, Irish Buffaloe, Rocky River, Caudle Creek, and Sugar Creek.

Contractors for the Grading and Masonry on the Sections, and for all the Bridges except the Yadkin Bridge, will be expected to take Stock to the amount of one-half of their bid, and bidders will state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may by assigned them by the Board.

Bidders for the Yadkin Bridge will accompany their bids with the amount of Stock they propose to take, and state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

Separate bids will be received for the Masonry and for the Superstructure of the Bridges.

From and after 15th November until the letting, estimates of the Grading and Masonry, and profiles of the Road; and estimates of the Masonry and Superstructure of the Bridges, and the plans and drawings for the same, may be seen at the Office of the Rail Road.

Bids may be forwarded by mail addressed, "President of the N. C. Rail Road, Greensboro'; N. C."

J. M. MOREHEAD.

President of N. C. Rail Road.

103—6tw.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD,
Greensboro', Oct. 23, 1851.

IT is ordered by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, that the Stockholders pay into the Treasury of said Company ten dollars upon each share of stock held by them in said Company, on or before the 8th day of January, 1852; and that interest be charged upon any deferred payment from and after the 1st day of February, 1852.

For the convenience of Stockholders, payments made to the Bank of the State, at Raleigh, and to the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury, to the credit of the Treasurer of said Company, and the certificate forwarded to the Treasurer, will be deemed sufficient.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

103—6tw.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851

BENJ. C. COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his check bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville..

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

Rare Chance for a good Investmen

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $ 20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 by 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by

Oct. 14, 1851. J. BROWN. 99—

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasobable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK.

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,

No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Annual Communication of this MASONIC BODY will be holden in this City, on Monday evening the 1st of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all the business which may be brought before it shall be disposed of. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in pursuance of the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1851. 101—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy tushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Coopers, Tiner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5, for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consantly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug 18, 1851. —tf.

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me.

T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Courthouse, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

DICKENS' NOVELS AND TALES,

Illustrated in 4 vols, price $5. For sale by

Raleigh, Nov. 10 W. L. POMEROY.

THE WIDE WIDE WORLD, "a beautiful Domestic Tale."

For sale by

Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1851. W. L. POMEROY. 2—

The Crack of Doom.

WHEN the trump of the Seventh Angel shall reverberate from the cloud-capped summits of Mt. Dhawalageri, to the snowy peaks of Hecla, when in the closing scene in the last act of Earth's great drama, the voice of the Archangel, with the right foot set on the sea and his left foot on the earth, shall be heard bidding "mortality put on the robes of immortality;" on that terrible day when the

Seven Vials of Wrath

Shall be poured out upon the Earth, when this mighty fabric shall crumble, and desolation with giant strides shall stalk over the dominions of man, then it is written

Time shall be no Longer.

Do ye dare, ye rigid moralists who from the book of Nature learn to reverence "Nature's God," or ye scoffers of the

Revealed Religion,

Who vaunt your deistical dogmas, dare ye pronounce the prophecies of Zechariah, the son of Iddo, false, or revelation a fraud.

The bare contemplation of Earth's dying throes has in it a "power potential," to strike with awe the stoutest heart, but

"Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,"

And as in the ramifications of business life, Hope, "sweet Hope," by its saving influence tranquilizes the mind; without hope, the dull monotony of human life would be far less desirable than the tranquil slumbers of the grave, but with it,

"Kings are made Gods,
And meaner creatures kings."

The tiller of the ground sows his seed, and hopes for an abundant harvest. The poor man as he wistfully gazes at the gorgeous equipage of his rich neighbor, or listens to the sounds of music as they fall in gentle cadences on his ear from the marble halls of the millionaire, *clings the tighter to hope*, and with fresh energy seeks for riches. Let that poor man who would revel in

LUXURY, POMP AND POWER,

Or the rich man who would increase the store that fortune has blessed him with,

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

And learn that FORTUNES are the wares that are offered to the public by the

**Old Established